

Whole No. 109.

lileth heaven and earth, and their own unwor
hiness in His pure and holy sight. If these con
siderations ought to possess the mind in our se
cret aspirations unto the Almighty, how incum

hence it is upon those who publicly approach the throne of Grace, to cherish them in their hearts, and to move only under the influence of that spirit which enables us to pray aright!

Whilst he who is thus impressed with the necessity of striving to become a meek and humble disciple of Jesus—while he bears in mind that he is constantly liable to fall, and that he must therefore be waiting for the renewal of his spiritual strength, and at all times be placing his dependence upon Divine aid—there is safety. But we fear, with respect to some who have run well for a time, that either through the friendship of men, or outward prosperity, or through unwatchfulness, they have gradually fallen away from that state of purity and simplicity in which they would become useful members of the Church of Christ.

Dear Friends, permit us in Christian love, to remind you of the ever important injunction of our Lord—"Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation; the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak." If you endeavour to prove the sincerity of your profession, if you are in your intercourse with others you show that you have an honest and upright heart, if you live in the fear of the Lord; you may, by your daily walk through life, commend and adorn your own religious principles. But, if there be a want of consistency of conduct, it may lead those around you, lightly to esteem those very principles which their judgment has at one time approved; nay, it may cause the way of Truth to be evil spoken of.

There are many ways by which our attachment to religion and virtue may be made manifest to others. One of these is the due observance of that day which is publicly set apart for the performance of divine worship. Our care for the due attendance of our religious meetings, both on first days and on other days of the week, has been repeatedly expressed, nor have we at this time been unmindful of this primary obligation. We earnestly entreat every one, when thus met, to consider the worship of the Almighty as a solemn act. Under this impression, his demeanor will bespeak a serious thoughtfulness, and let all remember, that at such times, an indolent state of mind is offensive in the sight of Him whom we are met to serve. But the duties of the day, to which we have adverted, are not confined to the time allotted to assembling with our brethren. Our spiritual growth may be advanced by habits of quietness and retirement, and by suitable reading in the course of the day. On the other hand, great care is necessary that we do not by unprofitable visiting or conversation, by traveling on our outward vocations, or by otherwise engaging in them, dissipate those good impressions with which we may have been mercifully favored.

The account of the sufferings of our members in Great Britain and Ireland, in support of our well known testimony against tithes and all other ecclesiastical claims, including the cost and charges of disfranchisement, and a demand for military purposes, have been brought up in the usual course. The amount is upwards of thirteen thousand two hundred pounds.

We rejoice with gratitude that this country has continued to be favoured with the blessings of peace, whilst we lament that other nations, at no great distance from us have been involved in contention and bloodshed. We desire that we may all so live under the influence of that Spirit which breathes peace on earth and good will towards men, that, whenever occasions occur, we may be prepared, by our conversation and conduct, in meekness and wisdom, to show forth our precious testimony to the peaceable nature of the Gospel dispensation.

Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Father, be Glory and Majesty. Dominion and Power, both now and ever. Amen.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by
JOSIAH FOSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

SLAVE TRADE.

To the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The respectful Petition of the undersigned, representing the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers in Great Britain and Ireland: Sheweth,

That your petitioners have observed with great satisfaction the firmness and perseverance with which from year to year the Parliament of the United Kingdom has advocated the cause of the oppressed Africans.—They have rejoiced in the belief, that the iniquity and cruelty of the Slave Trade continue to be felt and acknowledged by their own countrymen, while they have observed with deep regret, that want of an effectual co-operation on the part of other of the powers of Europe.

Your petitioners, however, consider, that whilst no legal provision is made for the gradual termination of slavery within the British dominions, the character of their country cannot be generated from the charge of injustice. At the late Yearly Meeting of the religious Society which they represent, there prevailed a deep feeling that those who are still held as slaves, accompanied by a firm conviction, that this practice is in direct contradiction to the merciful Spirit of the Gospel, and to the precepts of its Divine Founder. And your petitioners are impressed with a belief, that the time is arrived, when it is their duty thus publicly to express the feelings of their brethren in religious profession, in pleading the cause of their fellow subjects, who are deprived of the invaluable blessing of freedom. They therefore respectfully entreat your early and close attention to the situation of hundreds of thousands of human beings now held in bondage in the British colonies. Regarding them as their brothers and sisters by creation, and as fellow subjects of redemption by Christ, they earnestly beseech that no longer delay may take place in considering the best means by which they may be gradually brought into the enjoyment of that liberty to which as men, they are justly entitled; and raised from that degraded condition, in which every man is placed, who is reduced to a state of slavery. Your petitioners do not presume to suggest to Parliament the way in which this desirable object may be accomplished. They are aware that great wisdom and prudence will be requisite in so proceeding for the gradual extinction of slavery, as that the slaves may ultimately come into possession of their liberty, in the way which shall render it the most beneficial to themselves, and afford the greatest security to the Colonial Proprietors, and to the State.

Entirely, however, an unshaken belief, that the Religion which the author of our salvation has introduced, would, if universally embraced and acted upon, ensure the present and eternal happiness of the human race, your petitioners are anxious that all your deliberations and decisions may be founded on the firm and immovable basis of Christian principles; they are deeply solicitous that by publicly recognizing the precepts of righteousness and truth as of paramount obligation, the British government may move and more commend the Christian Religion in the sight of the nations of the earth, and then they reverently believe that the blessing and protecting providence of the Most High will be continued to their beloved country.

Signed by us, Members of a Meeting, for conducting the affairs of the said Society in the intervals of the Yearly Meeting.
London, the 7th of the 2d month, 1823.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines written on the Brandywine.

Thy solemn roar, O Brandywine,
How sweet its music is to me;
It brings the days of auld lang syne,
In brightest view before my eye.—

I never stroll along thy banks,
But fond remembrance brings to mind,
The many playful boyish pranks,
And sportive circles I have join'd.—

But now those days are vanish'd quite,
And days of care are in their room,
And many a heart that then was light,
Ere now is mouldering in the tomb.—

Just as that wave its next doth chase,
Until they mingle with the sea,
Faint man is travelling on apace
To join a vast eternity.—

Thus flows the stream of human life;
Wave chases wave without repose,
So men with men at constant strife,
Pursue each other to the close.

European Intelligence.

Late from Gibraltar.—Capt. Tiers, of the brig Ruth, 25 days from Gibraltar, reports that a detachment of the French army was encamped within two miles of St. Roque, on the 25th July. The commander, name not remembered, sent a flag into Algeiras, demanding the surrender of that place, but which was refused by the governor. The women and children had fled from St. Roque, in order to escape the dangers of the expected attack, and had encamped on the beach of the neutral ground. The Congress frigate sailed on the 23d for Cadiz with Mr. Nelson and family. Mr. Rodney was at Gibraltar with his family all in good health. Captain Tiers brings despatches to government from Mr. Rodney. A number of French and Dutch men of war were lying at Gibraltar when the Ruth sailed.

IRELAND.

Desperate attack on the Police, and several Persons Killed.

On Wednesday morning (2d July), at a very early hour, one of those daring violations of the law, so peculiar to the lower orders of this distracted country, attended with the loss of several lives, occurred in the parish of Castlhaven, within three miles of Skibbereen, in the West of Cork county. The facts, which we have from very competent and reliable sources, the Rev. Mr. Morrill, stating it impossible to obtain his tithes, there being 3 years due, and in the last year having experienced much opposition in obtaining them, he was determined to submit his case to the Bench of Magistrates assembled in Petty Session, from whom he received a warrant of distress, which was entrusted to his Proctor, who, with five other men, were appointed Special Constables, to execute it on the parties; and for the more effectual preservation of the peace, a party of the police, consisting of Lieutenant Hawshaw, four mounted and seven dismounted, stationed at Skibbereen, were ordered to assist. Accordingly they proceeded to the ground, where they seized some cattle, which the country people, who assembled in great numbers, resisted with showers of stones, when a dreadful scene ensued. The Police and Constables were obliged to their own defence, having given up the idea of the cattle, to keep up a constant fire, which was as determinedly resisted by the country people with volleys of stones, which were kept up with such dexterity on their part, that the Police and Constables were obliged to retreat, leaving one of the Police named Bowen, and the Proctor, named Driscoll, killed, and several of the party wounded. The country people had two shot dead, and ten or twelve wounded; five are reported to be dangerously so. Such was the rapidity of the retreat, that Lieutenant Hawshaw lost his cap, which was knocked off by a stone. On the account reaching Skibbereen, Captain Baldwin, a Magistrate, with a party of the Rifle Brigade and some of the Police were able, hastened to the place, but we have not heard of any person being taken. The ferocity of the country people was exhibited in a most disgraceful manner, having wedged a stone into the dead Police-man's mouth, which they forced in with another!!

Engagement between a party of Dragoons and the Ribbonmen.

A letter from a most respectable gentleman, in May, dated yesterday, informs us, that an account had just reached that town—that a party of dragoons, stationed in Magherafelt, who had been taken out for the purpose of repressing illicit distillation, had been attacked and fired on by a party of Ribbonmen, near Stuartstown, county Tyrone. They, of course, returned the fire, and our informant adds, that eleven of the Ribbonmen, two dragoons, and three horses, were killed on the spot, and several seriously wounded.—*Irish Volunteer, July 1.*

A Dublin paragraph mentions that six cart loads of old cancelled notes of the Bank of Ireland had been burnt in a kiln erected for that purpose.

Sir Robert Wilson arrived at Vigo, on the 17th June, from Oporto. He was very roughly treated by the population of Braga, and was obliged to return to Oporto, under the protection of the militia.

Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, July 23.

"Cadiz still holds out, and there is not much probability of its surrendering. It is reported that a battle has been gained by the Constitutionalists over the French in Catalonia. Gen. Lallemand is said to be in the neighbourhood of Valencia, with a good force. In this neighbourhood, Teriffa, Algeiras and St. Roque are in the possession of the Constitutionalists, so that the cause of the Spaniards is not desperate."

A letter dated 24th July, at Gibraltar, to a respectable merchant in this city, states, that "vast supplies of provisions" have reached Cadiz, and that there is no danger of a surrender from the want of food.

KING OF SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid state that an ocular witness of the abduction of the King, from Seville, relates that he was dragged by force to his carriage, which was already encumbered by utensils of every kind, even those of the kitchen.

Behind the carriage several mattresses were tied. None of his valets de chambre were permitted to attend him; his linen and clothes remained at Seville.

BLUCHER.—A letter from Berlin asserts positively, that the celebrated warrior Blucher died of a broken heart, produced by the King's withdrawing his confidence from him, and not fulfilling the promises he made of giving free institutions to Prussia.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 16.

An express from Rome brings information that his holiness the Pope had broken his thigh by a fall, on the evening of the 6th, and that his life was in great danger.

Extract from a private letter from Havre, 20th July.

You will see that Mina is not yet dead. Morilla has followed the example of Abisbal, and is said to have carried with him 3000 men. If he had been faithful, much might have been done in Galicia to annoy the French. The nature of the ground, and its proximity to England, from which supplies are constantly going, might have enabled the constitutional party, perhaps, to have turned the scale. As matters stand there, I fear they cannot hold out long. The French have too much money—still Quiroga may give them trouble in that quarter.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Mrs. Atkinson & Alexander.

I observed in your paper of Saturday last an article, stating that the Schuykill Coal is superior to any hitherto discovered, and that the ashes are so purely white, as not to soil a cambric handkerchief. Now I beg leave to contradict this assertion; it is known by all those who burn this coal that the ashes produced by it are of a reddish colour and capable of soiling any kind of linen whatever; and as to the other part I can say upon my own experience, that the Lackawaxen Coal is infinitely superior to the Schuykill, because it kindles much easier, and lasts as long, but the Lehigh Coal, when a considerable body of it is together, makes a more intense heat than either. Having burned coal for five years past, and tried almost every kind, I think I may assert without danger of being contradicted, that the Lackawaxen Coal is better than any other kind in use, not only for private families, but for furnaces, blacksmiths' shops, &c. because it may be kindled with much less wood, a very small quantity of it will burn together, and it has all the other advantages of Lehigh and Schuykill over Sulphur Coal, viz. making no smoke, and being free from sulphur. I am informed that the Lackawaxen company have contracted for a large quantity to be delivered in Philadelphia next year, which I hope may induce the public to try it and satisfy themselves of its very excellent qualities. VERITAS.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Friend Paulson.

By inserting in your paper the following list of prices, taken from an account book, kept by a farmer in the vicinity of Philadelphia, in the years 1714-15, will be shown the vast change that has taken place in little more than a century, in the price of some of our staple commodities.—Indian corn it appears was higher in proportion, than any other article, it being 2s. and wheat only six pence.

EXECUTION OF AN INNOCENT MAN.

We stated a few days since that John C. Hamilton was executed in Kentucky a few years ago (1817), for the murder of Doctor Sanderson, of Natchez, Mississippi, and that a man had recently been executed in Mobile, who confessed himself the murderer of Sanderson, and declared Hamilton was innocent.

In the Providence Journal we find the following particulars of the melancholy affair, the perusal of which is sufficient to wring tears of anguish from the heart of apathy itself.

"The annals of judicial proceedings, rarely afford a report of trial and execution; of a more extraordinary and distressing character than this, and it should be universally circulated, that judges and jurors may be guarded against condemning supposed culprits on circumstantial evidence. Young Hamilton through life supported an unblemished character, and obtained the love, esteem and admiration of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. As in common with the young gentlemen of Kentucky, he was in the practice of spending the winter season in the more genial climate of Mississippi. On his return from a winter's residence in that quarter, he accidentally fell in company with Dr. Sanderson, who being in ill health, was journeying to the celebrated watering place at Harrodsburg Spa, with hopes of recovering his lost health, and as he was anxious to make something out of his pilgrimage, he took with him a large sum of money, with which he contemplated purchasing negroes on speculation. On his way up the country, his infirmities increased, and he was apprehensive he might expire on the road, he committed to the charge of Hamilton his treasure, having in his short acquaintance discovered that he was worthy of unlimited confidence. In a few days, however, his indisposition abated, when he pursued his journey, and finally arrived in safety at the residence of Hamilton, in Barren county, Ky. where he remained during the summer, and received from his young friend every mark of courtesy, attention and hospitality. In the month of October, Doctor Sanderson made arrangements to depart, and on taking leave of his hospitable host, young Hamilton accompanied him several miles on the road, and then took an affectionate farewell. Ten or twelve days after, as some hunters were rambling through the forest, they discovered the body of Doctor Sanderson, in a state of corruption, shot in several places, and mangled in the most shocking manner. As Hamilton was last seen with him, and as it was known that he had from time to time made use of sums of money, originally the property of Sanderson, suspicion fell on his head, and he was arrested, tried and executed.

Previous to his arrest, he was advised to leave the country, to avoid danger, but as he was conscious of his innocence, he declined to take a step which would cast a cloud of obloquy and disgrace upon his character, and resolutely remained at home. As the inhabitants of the county were divided in their opinions as to his guilt, the affair gradually drew away; but Hamilton being anxious that a trial should take place, firmly believing that in such an event, his reputation would remain unspotted, he solicited at the hands of justice a trial, which to his astonishment and sorrow closed with his condemnation. The only evidence against him was circumstantial, viz. that near the body of Sanderson was found a bloody pair of pantaloons, and a pistol, both bearing the name of Hamilton. Through the whole of the trial he manifested that fortitude and determined coolness, characteristic of innocence, and expired with a full conviction that the real murderer would ultimately be discovered. When on the scaffold he took a manly leave of the world, expressed not the least regret for his fate, but lamented that his misfortune would cloud the prospects of his family, and shed an indelible disgrace on his memory. Thus through the weakness of the law, was an interesting young man and a worthy citizen hurried from the world, and doomed to expiate on the gallows, that crime, committed by the hands of a villain and assassin. It may be proper for the welfare of the world, to pass sentence on the accused, on the authority of circumstantial evidence, but it would be far better, by statute, to annul the practice; and it was the opinion of Lord Hale, that it were better to suffer ninety guilty persons to escape, than to punish, unjustly, one that is innocent.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A letter received by a gentleman in New York, from a friend who went passenger in the brig Ann, Harrison, which sailed from Philadelphia, for London, in May last, says, "On our passage out, the first night, when about fifty miles from land, the wind changed and came ahead, blowing pretty fresh—the captain had just quitted the deck, and turned in at midnight, when we were suddenly alarmed by a heavy crash. All hands flew to the deck to learn the cause, which proved to be that we had run foul of a large sloop—great consternation prevailed on both sides, the sloop calling for a rope and to lower our boats, and we hailing her to stand by, as she had stove in our bow, and we were sinking. We, however, on sounding the pumps and examining more closely, found we had not suffered so much as was at first feared. Efforts were then made to beat towards the sloop, but the rigging was too much injured to get to windward—unfortunately, no small boat was attached to our brig, and the jolly boat and deck were lumbered with cotton—every exertion was however made to get the boat out, but we were fast drifting to leeward, as their cries became more faint. We shewed lights, which were not answered. At length, one dreadful and piercing shriek of despair seemed to announce the climax of their sufferings, and the absence of all hope—after which not a sound was heard! By the time our boats were in the tackle for lowering, their fate seemed to be sealed; with this little hope of success, and a dangerous sea running, it was considered too hazardous to man the boats, lest they should be swamped, and thus increase the calamity. The captain, therefore, determined on lying to during the night, for the small chance of seeing them in the morning, or picking up any thing that might lead to a further knowledge of the unhappy sufferers, but not a vestige could be seen, nor could we flatter ourselves there was the least possibility of their being able to make sail for the land. This occurrence for many days cast a gloom on all aboard, and every one became nervous at the sight of a sail after sunset."

Shot Towers.—We understand a Shot Tower is now erecting in New York. The manner of making shot in those towers is this: the molten lead mixed with a small proportion of arsenic and sulphur, is poured through a cullender, full of holes of the size it is intended to make the shot, and falls into water below; the smallest shot must fall about 12 feet, the next size ten feet further, and so on until it comes to the largest size, which requires a fall of 160 feet to perfect it. The shot is then put into a revolving cylinder, until it is sufficiently polished, when it is placed on an inclined plane, that part which is perfect rolls off by itself, and that which is defective is thrown on the flattened side, and lodges by the way, and is melted and run over. There are several other modes of making shot, but no other requires these high towers.

The Boston Galaxy. with its accustomed delicacy, lately commented upon the dress of a lady, the wife of one of the Missionaries in India, who has recently visited that city, asserting among other things, that she wore a Cashmere shawl valued at 600 dollars; a Leghorn Hat, \$150; Lace Trimmings, \$150, &c. The Trenton True American, has copied the article from the Galaxy, and remarks upon it as follows:

"We are no advocates for Foreign Missions, nor apologists for sumptuous apparel, but we think it right to state a fact in this case, which incidentally came to our knowledge: the shawl mentioned above was a present from a lady in India, wife of a gentleman high in office there, whose children Mrs. Judson took charge of, and conducted to England, to receive their education. Mrs. Judson had contemplated selling it, but did not like to part with a present. Perhaps the other expensive articles of her apparel came through the same, or similar channels;—but of this we know nothing."

Profitable business.—We received a paper from Ohio, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, with a note written on the margin, stating that he cannot get any bank paper to suit us, and he shall therefore send us one dollar in specie at a time, until he shall have sent the whole. On opening the paper down rattle a bright silver dollar, which did our feelings a dollar's worth of good, until we cast our eyes upon the wrapper just torn off, on which we found inscribed the following words, and figures by the Post Master. "Manuscript and Specie within—\$1.75 cents postage."

This was a damper; for as there are now two or three papers more on the way to us, each with a dollar enclosed, we are in a fair way to pay the General Post Office seven dollars for the pleasure of handling four that are due to us. We must do a great deal of business like this, as the Irishman said, to make a living by it.

SOMNAMBULISM.

Another instance of the singular and dangerous habit of sleep-walking, occurred a short time since in the town of Warwick. A young man in the employment of a respectable farmer, arose in his sleep, descended one pair of stairs, and making his way out of doors, was observed by his companions from the window, to mount a brick wall, which partly enclosed the barn yard. He walked nearly the whole length of the wall, which was capped with wood, about one foot in width, roused the cows from their resting places, preparatory to the hour of milking, and then retraced his steps to his chamber, where he was awakened by his companions.

[R. I. paper.]

Ireland.—The disturbances in Ireland seem to increase. A terrible riot took place at the fair of Maghara on the 12th of June; the orangemen on one side, and the ribbonmen on the other. About seventy persons were killed.

Weekly Compendium.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Tuesday, says, "Mr. James Moore, of the delphia, died on board of the ship, on this port, on her passage from Havre."

Fatal Accidents.—Conley Nolan was from on board the sloop Sarah, Capt. Smith, on Friday night last, opposite to Milford. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and an honest man.

A man lately applied for admission to the New York penitentiary, as he alleged to possess morals, and gain a subsistence; but the warden informed him that he could not send him there unless for vagrancy, or the commission of a crime when, behold, the same man made his appearance, accompanied by a constable, and accordingly committed.

The house of Mr. Solomon Lee, in New York, (Vermont,) was entered by two thieves last Sunday week, whilst the family were all at meeting, excepting two children; the eldest they tied and gagged, then proceeded to pillage the house, and their search they found only nine dollars in money, which they took, together with several articles of valuable clothing, and made off.

The Montreal Courant says a woman was convicted there on the 12th inst. of having sold spirituous liquors to Indians, fined 15 currency, her license for the same forfeited, and herself ordered to be confined in gaol for twenty-four hours.

Sickness in Indiana.—A letter dated Salem, (Ind.) July 31, states that the neighbourhood of that place was very much afflicted by a number of deaths had occurred.

It is stated in the Hartford (Connecticut) Times that a large number of cases of either the spotted fever, have occurred in the town of Berlin, about 10 miles from Hartford, many of which have terminated fatally.

A Match for the Sea Serpent.—The Woodstock (Vt.) Herald, of the 10th inst. tells a story to be found of two persons that town, discovering, on the preceding Friday, a large snake whose head was elevated about three from the ground, whose jaws were extended in the air, bearing to its den a young fawn, which had caught a few moments before. The snake in thickness, exceeded that of a common man's thigh, but its length could not well be ascertained.

A shave upon John Bull.—We have been told that some agents of American humbug, now in England, have made a handsome operation by purchasing up much of the cotton in the British market, and selling it out again two days afterwards, at a handsome advance.

In the Connecticut Newgate, there are now 110 convicts, 38 of whom are black. It has been ascertained that more than half of them were intoxicated, at the time they committed the crimes for which they are now receiving punishment.

More Gold.—It is said in the Chicago (S. C.) Intelligencer, that several pieces of gold have been found in a place near that place, and a very flattering count is given of those employed in digging for this precious metal.

Five large fish of the Whale or Grampus species, were recently cast on shore on the east end of Sullivan's Island. Being got within the reef, the tide left them, and they were killed and taken possession of by the inhabitants. The largest was sixteen feet in length.

New York paper remarks that in reviewing the administration of criminal justice in that city, it is gratifying to observe that since the introduction of the treadmill, the number and atrocity of offences have visibly diminished.

The master of a vessel from Belfast, Me. has been prosecuted by the City Marshal, says the Boston Evening Gazette, for secretly landing certain Irish passengers contrary to law. The penalty for landing without reporting passengers who have no settlement within that commonwealth is two hundred dollars for each passenger so landed.

An Arkansas paper estimates the damage sustained by the planters on the Mississippi in consequence of the late inundation, at not less than \$3,000,000.

Corn Crop.—The tenant of a small farm near Petersburg, Va. was enabled last year with greatest exertion to raise fifteen Barrels of Corn—this year the same person, cultivating the same ground, and employing the same force, will get in by estimation two hundred Barrels!

Hail Storm.—Last week a very severe hail storm was experienced in the neighbourhood of Petersburg, Va. The hail was of great masses, which fell with the distant thunder upon the earth, and every species of tender growth was destroyed, and many of them are represented as having been of the size of hen's eggs. In some places a total destruction of the corn plants was the consequence.

Joseph Bonaparte, and several other distinguished French gentlemen, are now in New York, waiting the arrival of the Duc de Lucien Bonaparte with his family, who are hourly expected to arrive there by Antwerp.

The United States schr. Porpoise, Esq. Consul at Malaga, and presented him to the nation. It is a rare and valuable present. It came from Seville, and belonged to one of the convicts of the Antwerp.

Columbus.—We understand that a general portrait of Columbus has been committed from Spain, by George G. Barr Esq. Consul at Malaga, and presented him to the nation. It is a rare and valuable present. It came from Seville, and belonged to one of the convicts of the Antwerp.

The Norfolk Beacon mentions that the ten cases of fever on board the U. S. ship, which vessel was ready to sail for New York, when sickness made its appearance, were all cured. Five of the cases are all convalescent, it is added, they are all convalescent, it is added, they are all convalescent, it is added, they are all convalescent.

We regret to learn, (says the New York Herald,) that on board the Canton, a rencontre between the first and second mates, resulted in the death of the offender was brought home in a coffin.

Treat-Mill Mail-Coaches.—In one Liverpool papers we observe the project for applying the principle of the wheel to stage and mail-coaches. The Americans at Paris celebrated the next day, accompanied by a constable, and accordingly committed.

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Corn Crop.—The tenant of a small farm near Petersburg, Va. was enabled last year with greatest exertion to raise fifteen Barrels of Corn—this year the same person, cultivating the same ground, and employing the same force, will get in by estimation two hundred Barrels!

Hail Storm.—Last week a very severe hail storm was experienced in the neighbourhood of Petersburg, Va. The hail was of great masses, which fell with the distant thunder upon the earth, and every species of tender growth was destroyed, and many of them are represented as having been of the size of hen's eggs. In some places a total destruction of the corn plants was the consequence.

Joseph Bonaparte, and several other distinguished French gentlemen, are now in New York, waiting the arrival of the Duc de Lucien Bonaparte with his family, who are hourly expected to arrive there by Antwerp.

The United States schr. Porpoise, Esq. Consul at Malaga, and presented him to the nation. It is a rare and valuable present. It came from Seville, and belonged to one of the convicts of the Antwerp.

Columbus.—We understand that a general portrait of Columbus has been committed from Spain, by George G. Barr Esq. Consul at Malaga, and presented him to the nation. It is a rare and valuable present. It came from Seville, and belonged to one of the convicts of the Antwerp.

The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Canada, returned to Quebec on the 1st inst. from a visit to Nova Scotia. A suicide under very affecting circumstances, committed at East Guilford, (Conn.) by a man named Parsons (Cooms?) for some time been partially deranged. On the 30th of July he began to shave himself.

The last Norfolk papers inform us that the persons sick of the fever, who were on board of the ship, were all cured. Five of the cases are all convalescent, it is added, they are all convalescent, it is added, they are all convalescent.

the Norfolk Boston mentions that there have been ten cases of fever on board the U. S. Ship "Albatross," which vessel was ready to sail from that port, when sickness made its appearance among the crew. Five of the cases are of a malignant character, and it is added, they are all convalescent and believed to be out of danger.

We regret to learn, (says the New York Herald,) that on board the Canton, at Cambridge, a rencontre between the first and second mates, resulted in the death of the former. The offender was brought home in irons.

Mill Mail-Coaches.—In one of the Liverpool papers we observe the notice of a proposed bill for applying the principle of the steam locomotive to stage and mail-coaches.

The Americans at Paris celebrated the centenary of the American Revolution, at which, on the 4th of July, by a public festival, at which the Marquis de Lafayette, the Duke of Orleans, and the Marquis de La Fayette, were present.

In the city of New York there are eighty-one churches, of which fifteen of which (being Protestant) are occupied by members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The banking-house of Smith, Payne and Smith, of London, has paid into the hands of the Spanish Committee the sum of five hundred pounds, as the subscription of an individual.

Information has been received that the wretches kidnapped, near Vincennes, (Indiana,) John and family, people of colour, have been apprehended and lodged in jail at New Orleans. They were on the point of embarking for some of the West India Islands.

The last Norfolk papers inform us that the persons sick of the fever, who contracted the disease on board of the Decoy are convalescent.

Mr. Forsyth, late Minister to Spain, and a Representative elect in the next Congress, arrived at the city of Washington a few days ago.

A Scotch paper of the 12th June, says, that the monument in memory of Burns, erected in such a state of forwardness, that the trip, with which it is to be surmounted, was expected to be placed on the pedestal on the 24th of that month. The placing of this ornament was to be done in a Masonic form.

The New York board of Health, have issued an order to the public in which they say, "The board have the satisfaction to assure their fellow-citizens that they have every reason to believe that a single case of Yellow or Malignant fever is in the city. And, moreover, an almost unprecedented state of good health for this season of the year prevails in every part of our metropolis."

A convey of merchantmen, which left Philadelphia the 24th of May, consisting of about 60 sail, had arrived at Brest.

This must be gratifying to our insurance agents here, with whom, we understand, a great part of the property, in the above vessels, was insured.

A duel was recently fought, in the neighbourhood of St. Louis, Missouri, between Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Wadell. The latter was killed, and the doctor escaped unhurt.

Another duel took place between William V. Reel, Esq., Auditor of the State of Missouri, and Mr. Crow, in which the latter was killed, and Mr. Reel had his arm broken.

Our readers will recollect that a short time previous, a violent storm, in the neighbourhood of St. Louis, as well as General Rector of that place.

A hopeful Family.—The Providence R. I. Journal of Thursday last states, that a man was then in jail at that place, charged with murdering, whose whole family "from father to son, including mother and daughters, have been regularly bred and graduated at this and other branches of villany and crime; two of whom are also confined in the Newport jail on a charge of murder."

The New England Farmer strongly recommends the cultivation of the Jerusalem artichoke, (*Helianthus tuberosus*) as a good substitute for potatoes in feeding swine, and for various other purposes. "When cut and ground in the cider mill, it makes good food for horses, with the addition of a little salt." They are said to grow in almost any soil, require no manure, and are proof against the ravages of insects.

Quintessential Combination.—A lot of waste iron was laid in a heap for a length of time near the pickers, at a Merino factory, in Dudley, (Mass.) on being lately exposed to the air out of doors, was discovered in about ten minutes to be in a blaze.

The Chester Post Boy states that, "Mr. Trevelly, in Italy township, Delaware county, was growing Indian Corn and Millet worthy of notice. One of his corn-fields the stalks are seven to nine inches in circumference. One of the fields of Millet, contains eight or ten ears to the bush, and the grain is well matured, the length is from six to seven feet; heads from ten to twelve long—one head I pulled myself, which had 115 pods, and 11,770 seeds."

The Senate of the free Hanseatic city of Bremen, have directed that an order be given to the receivers of indirect taxes, not to exact from the legacies that have fallen to the inhabitants of the United States since the 22d November, 1822, or that they fill to them hereafter, any other tax duty, but such as, in similar cases, the laws of Bremen would be subject to.

Domestic Improvement.—A Globe manufacturing has been established at Albany, in which this article, hitherto imported at such great cost, is made equal to what the superiority consists, we have no doubt, in the quality of the goods.

On the 12th of July, a violent tornado struck part of the parish of St. John's, Port au Prince, throwing down eleven barns and doing much mischief to the farmers.

The Whitehall Emporium states that a steam-boat from Canada brings on an average, 100 Irish passengers—emigrants.

The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General of Canada, returned to Quebec on the 10th inst. from a visit to Nova Scotia.

A considerable number of persons, who were connected with East Guilford, (Conn.) on the 10th inst. by a man named Parsons Kelsey. He was some time being partially deranged. On the 10th of July he began to shave himself, and

his wife watched him as usual; but being busy, she left him for a moment; returned immediately and found that he had stepped out at the door—she ran to him, and arrested him just as he was taking the razor from his throat. He had cut both pipes, but had not opened the jugular vein. His reason was immediately restored—he wrote on a slate, and continued to communicate his feelings in that way, expressing the deepest regret at what he had done. He was a worthy man, and much respected. He died of starvation—said he was so hungry that he could eat grass, but could swallow nothing, of course, and all attempts to insert food into his stomach failed.

Indian Outrages.—The St. Louis papers give the following account of another Indian outrage.

"Mr. John McKnight, a respectable citizen of this place was killed sometime in May last, on the head waters of a branch of the Arkansas, by the Camanches Indians. He had gone thither with a party of about twenty, to trade with the Indians, and had erected a fort. He left the fort alone on some business at a distant village, and never returned. The Indians informed those who remained in the fort that he had been killed; and were seen afterwards wearing some articles of his apparel. The party, from one of which we have obtained this information, have just arrived after a fatiguing journey from their fort, near the Spanish boundary, which they left on the 13th of last month. They sustained no other injury to their persons, though they were robbed of almost all their effects."

An attempt has been made to murder a Mr. Culpepper, a shop-keeper, in Camden county, N. C. He was decoyed out of his store in the night, by a negro, and fired upon by some person in waiting for that purpose. It is believed that he would have been killed on the spot, had he not been protected by a post, into which 13 or 14 slugs entered. Mr. C. instantly fell, and upon examination, seven slugs were found to have taken effect in different parts of his body, some of which have been extracted, but it is the opinion of the attending Physician, that his wounds will prove mortal.

A ROGUE CAUGHT.

Reading, Aug. 23.—We are gratified to state that Dr. James Hamilton, alias John Randolph Bedford, alias G. Gallop, who married the daughter of Mr. Jonathan Tompkins, of Belleville, New Jersey, on the 28th of June last, and who after conveying her to Philadelphia and placing her amongst entire strangers, deserted her on the 10th of last month, was apprehended and secured in the jail of this county yesterday morning. It appears from the advertisement describing this villain, and by which he was recognized, that he in July 1822, married a lady in Woodstock, Vermont, and that after having robbed his wife's family, he deserted her. So manfully were his person and clothing described in the advertisement, that the magistrate (William Schoener, Esq.) did not hesitate a moment to make out a mittimus.

The public are indebted to Messrs. O'Brien and Foster, for his early apprehension, who with a zeal worthy of the cause of Justice, promptly pursued their laudable purpose. It is said he attempted to ingratiate himself into the favour of a family in the vicinity of this borough, intending to play a third trick of villany. He arrived in this place on the 12th of July, and applied to Messrs. O'Brien and Foster for work in the capacity of a shoemaker;—his genteel appearance, being clothed in the very best, operated in his favour, and he was employed, but was soon found to be a very indifferent workman, which convinced those gentlemen that he could not be a shoemaker by profession, and which excited suspicion that finally eventuated in his apprehension.—Journal.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Thursday afternoon last, as a wagon was returning from Derby, to this city, in which were Mrs. Ames, wife of Mr. Charles Ames, merchant, of New-York, their son, 13 months old, Miss Marshall, (daughter of Capt. Samuel B. Marshall, of this city,) and Mr. Ames' clerk, near the top of the long hill, west of the gate on Rimmon Falls turnpike, the horse became unmanageable, (probably from the circumstance of being detained by a previous accident,) ran down the hill, threw all the passengers out of the wagon, and one wheel passing over the head of the child, killed him instantly. Miss Marshall was severely bruised, and Mrs. Ames was considerably injured. The young man escaped unhurt. Difficultly seemed to threaten them about the time they left Derby; for the wagon broke down soon after they started, and they were obliged to procure another. The wagon fell over by the dropping off of a wheel, and Mrs. Ames, after recovering, remarked, with the fond feeling of a mother, that she had bruised her arm, but had saved her child by that means—little aware of the fate which awaited the child in one short hour.—New Haven Register.

Boston, Aug. 23.—Com. Bainbridge arrived in this city yesterday from Philadelphia, and we learn, will receive the command of the Navy Yard in Charleston, from Capt. Hull this day. We also learn, that the citizens of Charleston have made arrangements for giving the Commodore a cordial welcome to his old quarters, with an invitation to partake of a Collation in the Town Hall.

Zanesville, Aug. 12.—We are informed by a gentleman upon whose authority we can surely rely, that Governor Cass, who was appointed by the President, under an act passed at the last session of Congress, to negotiate with the Moravian Society and Indians, for a re-concession to the United States of their land lying in Tuscarora county, has succeeded in making a purchase upon favourable terms. It is probable, therefore, that this valuable land will before long be brought into market. [Messenger.]

New-Orleans, July 23.

The Secretary of the Board of Health reports forty seven deaths from the 15th to the 21st of July. Seven of these were cases of fever, thus classified: "fever" 2; "bilious fever" 2; "typhus fever" 1; "malignant putrid fever" 1; "malignant fever" 1. It is a fact, which, however tedious we may be of the prosperity of the city, we will not conceal that New-Orleans is, for this season of the year, sickly; and that many cases of fever (in its generic sense) do prevail. [Iris.]

A letter from Lima to the editor of the New-York American, represents it as probable that the war in Peru will be finished in the course of a few months. The Royalists have their quarters at Huayano.—Their force amounts to about 4000 infantry, and 1200 cavalry. The force of the republicans at Lima consists of 6000 men, exclusive of Colombians, of whom there were already 2500 present, and 3,600 more

expected hourly. Besides these, it was thought a reinforcement of 1500 would arrive in about ten days and a force of not less than 3000 was expected from Chili.

Extract of a Letter, dated Havana, Aug. 6.

"The news of the instruction in the Island of Barbadoes was immediately communicated to our excellent Governor, who attention no doubt has been somewhat awakened towards the security of this Island. In political destiny is, under existing circumstances, very critical, but we hope that peace and tranquillity will be preserved among us, on account of the great interests that are at stake."

INVENTION OF PRINTING.

Brussels, July 13.—This secular feast of the invention of Printing, was celebrated on the 10th of this month at Harlem with the greatest solemnity. All the houses and streets were decorated; the great church was opened at 8 o'clock, and more than 5000 persons took seats in the greatest order. The service arrived at half past 10, when the ceremony commenced by a symphony and chants. Professor Palm afterwards delivered a discourse, in which he showed that Harlem had been the cradle of printing, and developed all the advantages which had resulted from this important discovery. The poet Tollins succeeded him, after which the retinue proceeded to the town house, where they left at half past two for the Hout, where they consecrated the monument erected to the memory of Laurens Coster. This monument bears two inscriptions, the objects of which are stated; one in Latin and the other in the national language. The arms of the city of Harlem, as well as those of the family of Coster were also placed in it. The poet Arntzenius recited a beautiful poem on the inaugural feast. The Governor of Northern Holland invited the principal persons engaged in the ceremonies, to a superb royal banquet; medals and narratives of this important event had already been sent there by his regency. Different games and beautiful fireworks succeeded the banquet; the bouquet of the latter being there representation of a temple dedicated to Coster, was particularly admired. New feasts were celebrated the next day, which terminated by a general illumination.

Bel's Weekly Messenger of the 7th July, says: "We have long made up our minds that Canada is not worth the expense it costs us; and that happy would it have been for this country, if it had been given to the United States in the peace of 1784. We should think any minister deserved well, who got the Canadians and of the English, who by mutual consent of the governors and the governed, should get a couple of millions from the Americans in purchase of our sovereignty of that territory."

A British frigate lately brought to England from India, a present to the King from the Nabob of Oude, of several articles valued at £200,000. Among them is a sword set in diamonds, a belt, a sword knot of diamonds and other costly jewels, with an emerald of great value suspended to it. This emerald is said to be the largest extant, and nearly the size of an egg. The ship has also brought out a Bird of Paradise alive, it being the first attempt of the kind which has been made with success, and as a present to the Princesses, a bull and cow of a small white breed, which the Hindoos worship.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Our regular carrier for the N. W. district, is prevented by sickness from serving the paper—we request those who may be neglected to give information at the office.

A considerable degree of sickness at present exists, more particularly in the vicinity and liberties of this city. The fever and ague or fall and remittent fever, with some cases of bilious, we believe, are the prevailing disorders. Perhaps it may, in great part, be traced to the careless and unnecessary exposures to the night air, which is considered at this season of the year, particularly injurious. We would take the liberty of cautioning our fellow-citizens against exposing themselves without doors after night-fall when it can conveniently be avoided. This precaution with an attention to diet, under a firm reliance on the goodness and care of an all-wise Providence, may be the means of preserving us to that blessing, whose value is never duly appreciated until taken from us.

Two or three arrivals have taken place at this port, New-York and Baltimore, since our last, furnishing accounts from Europe of a recent date. The rumours and speculations of the Foreign journalists, respecting the probable success of the contending armies of France and Spain, with which these papers abound, are so vague and contradictory, that we can place little reliance on them ourselves, and believe they would not afford sufficient interest to our readers for us to republish them. The cause of the Constitutionalists is daily losing adherents, from the powerful inducements held out by the French for desertion, and we fear the prospect of re-establishing the rights of the people against the arbitrary measures of the unwholy Alliance of crowned heads is becoming less tenable.

On Thursday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as the steam-boat Pennsylvania, was coming down the Delaware, she unfortunately ran down a market boat opposite Vine street. There were two persons in the boat, and one of them, a young lad, was drowned.

It is stated in the Democratic Press of yesterday, that the Rev. Wm. Hogan has sent in his resignation as Pastor of St. Mary's Church—which had been accordingly accepted.

As we are all, as members of society, interested in the support and maintenance of those fundamental principles, which cement and preserve in unity the social compact, without which, good order and regularity (those qualities so prominently requisite to the well being, and in fact existence

of society) cannot be maintained, it necessarily follows, from every principle of justice and harmony, that it is not only the individual interest but the absolute duty of every member of the community to lend his support to the requirements of justice and exert his influence more especially when occasion presents, to discountenance every act which may have, however indirectly, a tendency to weaken or subvert the principles which constitute the basis and usefulness of the body politic.

These sentiments, in themselves sufficiently obvious, more especially presented themselves to our notice from a late incident, which, inconsiderable in itself, separately considered, tends strongly to illustrate the principles referred to in the preceding remarks.—An individual in this city, some time in the course of last week, having lost several articles, on apprehending the thief and recovering his property, considered it of no importance to permit the thief quietly to depart, on the plea of the trouble attending a prosecution, &c.; thus giving him additional inducements to commit further depredations on society.

Is not this a breach of the obligation due by individuals to the community? doubtless—and whether from private, interested motives, or a spirit of misplaced charity, we consider it equally culpable in the individual who can thus forget or neglect the duty he owes to himself and his fellow citizens.

COMMUNICATION.

From the efficacy which the administration of 'Snyder's Stomachic Bitter Cordial' had upon a child of the writer, induces him thus to notice it for the benefit of those afflicted with the summer complaint. The child is about 13 months old, and was taken ill with a great looseness of her bowels, sick stomach and loss of appetite, so that in a few days she became much reduced.—Many things were done in order to arrest the complaint, and the child sent to the country for a week, but all in vain. After her return to the city, a teaspoon full of the above named Bitter Cordial, well sweetened with loaf sugar, was given in the morning, which appeared to prevent a return of the sickness: the dose was repeated every day, until the child was entirely cured.—In the course of two days, her appetite returned, and in three or four from the first time of her taking the Bitter Cordial, her bowels were so much improved, that it became unnecessary to continue the medicine any longer.

The Bitter Cordial may be had at the store of Z. Holmes, No. 28, Lombard-street, with the necessary printed directions.

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,	\$6.50
RYE DO.	2.87 1/2
CORN MEAL,	2.62 1/2
WHEAT IN GRAIN,	1.20 a 1.30
RYE DO.60 a .70
CORN DO.45 a .55
BARLEY,58 a .68
Prime	12.50 a 13
Cargo	11 a 11 1/2
WESTERN DO.	12.50 a 13.00
BEEF, (Philad.) Mess	\$9.00 a 12.00
HAMS,	10 a 12 1/2 cts.
LARD, Jersey,	10 a 11 cts.
Do. Pennsylvania,	7 a 8
Tobacco, Virginia,	cwt. \$4 a 10
Do. Kentucky	3 a 6.50

A Guide to the Game of Draughts.

GAME NO. 23.—Whites move first.

22	to 18	4 to	22	to 18	7 to	10
10	14	29	25	1	530	26
24	19	11	16	18	9	17
11	16	19	15	5	1421	7
27	24	7	11	26	22	2
16	20	24	19	11	1823	14
31	27	9	13	22	15	16
8	11	18	9	3	7	14
25	22	5	14	28	24	black wins.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	46	66	112
In Baltimore,	13	34	47
In New-York,	42	62	104

In Philadelphia, 48 persons died in the city, and 64 in the county; 12 were from the Almshouse, and 10 people of colour are included in the total amount—of which number, 56 were under five years of age.

In Baltimore, of the 47 deaths reported, 29 were under five years of age—11 died of the measles.

In New-York, there were 48 deaths under three of age.

Forty-seven deaths were reported at New-Orleans during the week ending on the 21st ult. including two of malignant fever.

Public Sales at Auction.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, on a credit,

A valuable assortment of Fresh imported Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.

Package Sale of Domestic Goods.

On Thursday morning, the 4th of September, at half past 9 o'clock, on a liberal credit,

Three Hundred Packages Domestic Goods, Consisting in part of the following articles—3-4, 9-8 and 4-4 brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings of the most approved manufactures, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 plaids and checks, blue and mixt cassinets of superior, middle and common qualities, 7-8 and 4-4 blue, mixt and brown lineseys, 5-4 and 6-4 twilled jerseys, negro cloths, red and white flannels, Uxbridge cotton sewings, assorted, in boxes of 50 lbs. of superior quality.

NOTICE.—The above goods will be opened for inspection, and catalogues delivered one day previous to the sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auctioneers.

Olympic Theatre.

TICKETS of free admission for the fall Season which will continue from the 1st September till first December next, during which time the greatest novelty will be offered to the public.

For Sale Cheap, by

PRATT & DAVIS,

At the Philadelphia Lottery Office, No. 62 Chesnut street, between 2d & 3d sts. aug 30—1t

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst. at Reading, Pa. by the Rev. J. F. Grier, Mr. GENARINO PERSICO, the celebrated artist from Naples, (Italy,) now of Philadelphia, to the truly amiable and accomplished Mrs. ELIZABETH KENNEDY, eldest daughter of J. McKnight, Esq., Cashier of the Pennsylvania Branch Bank in the borough of Reading.

On the 14th inst. at Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa. Mr. JOHN DONLEY, merchant, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZABETH SHOEMAKER, daughter of Col. E. Shoemaker.

On the 19th inst. at Christ Church, in Middletown, Conn. THOMAS HALE, Esq. of Philadelphia, to ALMY SOPHIA, eldest daughter of the late James Casey, Esq.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. MARY SMITH, widow of Robert Smith, Esq. aged 90.

On Wednesday morning last, Dr. JAMES S. EWING.

On the 24th inst. Mr. DAVID HOGAN, Bookseller, aged 50.

On Thursday morning, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. MARGARET REYNOLDS.

On Thursday morning, Miss MARY M'KEAN, aged 18.

On Thursday morning, Mr. JOSEPH MARCET, aged 56.

On Monday, MARY CRAIG, only daughter of Mr. Mathew Newkirk, merchant.

On Sunday last, Miss MARGARET BROWN, aged 23.

On Sunday, at his farm in Roxborough, Mr. WILLIAM T. STOCKTON, aged 41.

On Monday morning, JOSEPH BECKMAN, son of Mr. Daniel Beckman.

On Sunday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH FARRAR, aged 94.

On Saturday, Mr. FREDERICK HOCKLEY, aged 65.

On Friday evening, the 22d inst. Mr. WILLIAM H. VAIL.

On Wednesday evening, of a long illness, SAMUEL BARCLAY, aged 64.

On Thursday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZABETH COX, wife of Richard Cox.

On Friday morning, ANNA MARGARETTA SEVEKE, consort of Godfrey Seveke, aged 48.

On the 25th inst. Mrs. SARAH DOUGHERTY, aged 92.

On Friday morning, of a short and severe illness, Mrs. JOHANNA BABAD.

On Thursday, after a long and trying illness, Mrs. SUSANNA YOUNG, aged 55.

At Kimberlin, Chester county, on the evening of the 28th inst. SUSANNA, daughter of Emory Kimber, aged 14 years and 3 months.

On the 24th inst. at Germantown, Mr. CONRAD CARPENTER, aged 55.

On Sunday, at Frankford, Mrs. RACHEL HAINES, wife of John Haines.

On the 24th inst. ELIZABETH W., widow of the late Caleb Hughes, of Penn township.

On the 19th inst. at Baltimore, Mr. JOHN YAGER, jr. formerly of this city, aged 46.

Drowned, from on board the sloop Henrietta, on her passage from Philadelphia to N. Carolina, on the 25th ult. WM. DOVE, a native of Yorkshire, Eng. and late a resident of this city.

On the 11th inst. after a lingering disease, of a consumptive nature, Mr. ISRAEL JANNEY, an old resident of Loudoun county, Virginia: a philanthropist and conspicuous member of the Society of Friends.

Seminary for Females.

At No. 95, Pine Street.

SAMUEL J. WHITNEY, A. M. instructs females in the various branches of education. Junior Class will be taught, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, with the use of \$8. per quarter. The Senior Class will be instructed in the above named branches, and also, drawing of maps, astronomy, mythology, natural, moral and mental philosophy, mathematics and philosophy of natural history, at \$10. per quarter.—Latin, in addition to the above, for Junior Class \$10. Senior Class \$12 per quarter. French or Spanish Languages, Botany, Chemistry, or Mineralogy \$10 per quarter. S. J. W. will endeavour to procure the best assistant teachers. Having the experience of several years, and opportunities of examining the best systems of education that has been adopted, he hopes to satisfy all. Pupils will be instructed in any of the above branches separately.

Reference to R. Patterson, President of the Unit. Dr. Alee, sen. or Gen. Wm. Duncan. aug 30—1t

BAKER'S

Exchange and Intelligence Office,

FRANKLIN COURT.

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestic, &c.

Also, WET NURSES.

FOR SALE, a Black Girl, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 5—18 and 10—a Black Boy 16 and 5—do. 17 and 14—do. 21 and 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured boys and girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to Sell or Let, entered gratis.

Families provided with domestics, with good recommendations. aug 30—4t

Reflections on the Teeth, No. 9.

CONTAINING information on the six upper front Teeth, may be seen in the American Daily Advertiser from Saturday, 2d August, until Friday, 5th Sept. and the subject will be resumed in No. 10, on Saturday, Sept. 6.

All persons who have teeth far gone into a state of decay, may receive benefit by giving my advertisement under the head of *Stumps*, an attentive perusal—it may be seen throughout the year in the Columbian Observer.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

aug 2—St Office No. 172 Vine above 5th.

Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

THE Subscriber informs persons at a distance, that he will furnish Steam Engines, of the best workmanship, and warranted for any length of time, at the following reduced prices, viz:—4 horses power, \$1200; 8 horses power, \$1800; 12 do. \$2300; 16 do. \$2500, and other power in proportion.

He is also prepared for Boring, turning of heavy rollers, and in wood, brass and iron, millwright-work, forging, and making of patterns, and machinery of every description with despatch, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. HOLLOWAY.

Philad. July 12th. 1833—d

Bottling Establishments,

South-west corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets, and 75, Dock street.

GEORGE RIDOUT, having taken to the Bottling trade of Messrs. T. & G. Smith, (Arch street) respectfully acquaints the friends of those gentlemen, that in addition to his stock of Malt Liquor, of the most approved brewers in this city, he will always have a supply of *Burlington Ale*, and all orders they may favour him with will be promptly attended to.

Merchants and masters of vessels, supplied on liberal terms. aug 1—6t

